



WORLD STUDENT GAMES: COMPETITION BETWEEN FRIENDS

The World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, have reached their height, with keen competition in full swing in athletics, swimming, cycling and fencing.

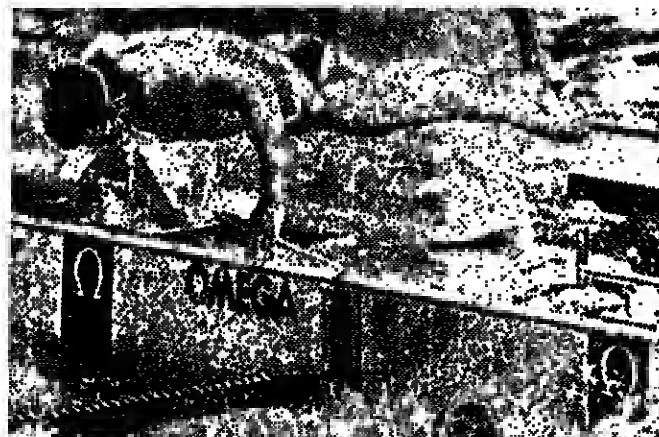
The USSR won the 4x100 m freestyle event in 3 min 21.72 sec, a new Games record, with the winners Sergei Smirnov, Vladimir Tkachenko, Sergei Krasnykh and Alexei Maikovsky leading the American team by only fractions of a second.

Japanese long distance runner Yoshitaka won the 10,000 m by a photo finish. But even though competition is keen, there is no real rivalry, as the athletes are all students and are friendly to each other.

single family" and organize regular get-togethers and socials.

The Soviet national team is popular, and plays host to apartmenters from many countries, to Keith Langley, for instance, from Britain. Keith balls from Coventry, which is twinned with Volgograd and he is proud of it.

"My sympathies are with Yuri Kouloukov, who is a long-time acquaintance," he says. "In 1979, I was given the opportunity of going to Vladimir, where Yuri lives, for joint training sessions with Soviet gymnasts. I learned a lot from them, especially from Yuri."



Svyatoslav Semenov, of the USSR, and his teammate Sergei Smirnov during the 4x100 m freestyle relay won by the USSR. Photo UPI-TASS

Later we met at the 1979 Tournament of Soviet Nations, the wonderful Moscow Olympics and at the Moscow News' annual international competition," he added.

A common feature of the current Games is the way athletes give each other advice, and sympathize with each other in victory or defeat.

Juventus win through

Juventus, one of Italy's popular soccer clubs, won the final of the 1983 European Cup, beating French and Polish Intercontinental Cup winners, Paris Saint Germain and Borussia Dortmund, 2-1 in the final. The foreign soccer club finally clinched the outcome of the winners' key game of the final day, with Paris leading the opener and Borussia Dortmund the Italian 2-1 win way through the second leg.

Also taking part in the round-robin tournament were Uruguay's Nacional and Milan and Inter.

The winners collected points from four games, but Flamengo and Arsenal, at the point, while the Russians came second on a better average.

The tournament was won in 1981 with Inter the winners — but this time it came bottom of the table.

Vladimir Mikhlin

Peace Race-83 silver medalist Oleg Chukhrai has taken the lead in a road race across Ukraine at the Tournament of Soviet Nations and his Ukrainian team is the lead.

Armenia and the Russian Federation won the women's and men's team time trials (respectively) in Leningrad. As the time of going to press the men's pentathlon tournament finished in Moscow and earlier awards were presented for the day event and for show jumping.

Sarka pulled just four points behind the individual time trialists. This would be lost, and all in the heat, too, when the example set by the Soviet Union and undertake not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons. The implementation of the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty members, since the republics of the own training schemes at countries that a treaty between good equestrian schools, and Warsaw Treaty and NATO finally on the Polesia state committee be concluded on the farm where Sarka and Kilmova, mutual renunciation of the use of force and on maintaining in appeal, with international relations of peace would of means being regularly held to facilitate this goal.

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Viktor SERGEY



The road to Taurasmen is a difficult one. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

'Two-act' tournament

Vladimir Kaminsky and Valery Chepygin, who encouraged the new cyclists, who were having difficulty at the start. I noticed that a young American girl dropped back several times on lily stretches and Chepygin had to sit down, and lent her a hand helping her catch up with the rest.

The President of the Norwegian organization "Cyclists for Peace" Tor Nævdal and his teammate Helge Hunderide are cycling in tandem. The group has another tandem. "That was my idea," says Tore. "We will be taking it in turn so that international teams could ride it alternately. My friends and I can see how the Soviet people wish to maintain peace for which your country sacrificed millions of lives during the last war."

"When we left Moscow in the morning it was raining, there was rain all the way through the city and beyond, and I thought it would bring us good luck," remarked American Linda Knapp. "I have long wished to meet Soviet people and talk to them, or cycle-side by side with them. My first meetings have exceeded all my expectations. The friendship which exists on our trip is really important. We, who represent peace, are greeted everywhere as if we were close friends, which says a lot for the Soviet people's desire for peace."

Alexander BUTSENIN

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Best of world films for Moscow



Moscow International film festivals have rich and many-faceted traditions. A jubilee honorary award for foreign actors was introduced at the 11th Festival, in the year marking the 60th anniversary at the Soviet film industry. Among the winners of the award are King Vidor, Satyajit Ray, Cesare Zavattini and others.

A new feature of the current festival are retrospective shows of movies by noted foreign film directors. They were started off by a Federico Fellini (whose film "8 1/2" won him an award at the 3rd Moscow Festival) and René Clément (who was once member of the festival jury) retrospectives and will be carried on by shows of Stanley Kramer and Raj Kapoor films, both of whom have come for the festival.

stage right into the audience, opened a caquet with a giant golden key and brought out a scroll bearing the name of the festival film: "Rasmus and the Tramp", a Swedish movie, with script written by noted Danish children's writer Astrid Lindgrén. Buralino was elected honorary member of the jury, on which all nine Moscow schoolchildren apart from the adults.

AT THE FILM FAIR

Active guests and participants are always welcome at the International Trade Centre in Krasnaya Pressnaya, where a film fair has been organized. Soviet films are run in two halls, and foreign films in the congress hall. Taking part are about 300 representatives of state-run film distribution organizations and private firms from over 80 countries.

For interviews with festival guests and film fair participants turn to pages 6 and 7.

PINOCCHIO — HONORARY JURY MEMBER

The festival section of children's films now being shown at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, on Lenin Hills, had an unusual start, with fairy-tale hero Pinocchio, who is turning 100 this year, cast as chief competitor at the opening ceremony. His Russian double Buralino, jumping from the



● GDR actress Daniela Hoffman and "Meteor" captain Pyotr Vasilyev got to know each other on a pleasure trip on the Neva.

● Aurora Pastor Marlaez, from Spain, in the streets of Leningrad.

● In one of the Hermitage halls.

Photos by Boris Andriyev



TOP THE ARMS RACE

New York. The Soviet Union's proposal that a representative international forum be convened to discuss problems of disarmament has been widely supported throughout the world, says a spokesman at a recent session of a special committee which met here in preparation for the World Disarmament Conference.

The document, approved by delegates attending the session, says that in the contemporary international situation every effort should be made to stop the arms race unleashed by the imperialist powers, to return to the path of détente and to complete the disarmament process. This would be much easier to achieve were the nuclear powers to follow the example set by the Soviet Union and undertake not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons. The implementation of the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty members, since the republics of the own training schemes at countries that a treaty between good equestrian schools, and Warsaw Treaty and NATO finally on the Polesia state committee be concluded on the farm where Sarka and Kilmova, mutual renunciation of the use of force and on maintaining in appeal, with international relations of peace would of means being regularly held to facilitate this goal.

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ANTI-MISSILE MOVEMENT

Bonn. The well-informed magazine, "Der Spiegel", carries an article about the dimensions of the large-scale anti-war movement among the West German public opposed to the deployment of West German soil of the new American first-strike

(Continued on page 2)

SAMANTHA CONTINUES ON HER TRAVELS



Samantha Smith and family in Red Square in Moscow. Photo by Boris Koulman and Andrei Knyazev

MAYORS MEET IN KHABAROVSK

The ninth meeting of mayors from the cities of Eastern Siberia, the Soviet Far East and the Western coast of Japan, has opened in Khabarovsk. The arriving to understand each other better, to develop good neighbourly relations and cooperation and to live in peace and friendship are among chief goals at the meeting.

The signing of twinning agreements marked the beginning of these dialogues. In 1961, the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka signed a twinning agreement with the Japanese town of Matsuyama. In 1964, an agreement was signed between Khabarovsk and Niigata and later between

other Soviet and Japanese cities. The Khabarovsk Branch of the Association for Links Between Soviet and Foreign Cities was formed in 1969. A similar association was set up in Japan. In July 1970, the first meeting of mayors was held in Khabarovsk.

Participants in the ninth meeting will discuss the following questions: the role of twinned towns in the development of Soviet-Japanese good neighbourly relations and cooperation in the interests of peace and détente; problems of water supplies and protection of water resources in contemporary cities; and the organization of social activities for invalids in cities.

Probes approach Venus

The first of the Soviet unmanned probes, Venera-15, and Venera-16, towards the planet Venus, has entered its second month. Since they were launched, questions have been held with the stations to measure the parameters in their trajectories and to monitor the operations of the

on board systems, while telemetric and scientific information has been transmitted back to Earth. The trajectories of the probes have been corrected. On July 8, 1979, the Venera-15 and Venera-16 stations were situated at distances of 9.3 and 7.9 million kilometres from the Earth respectively.

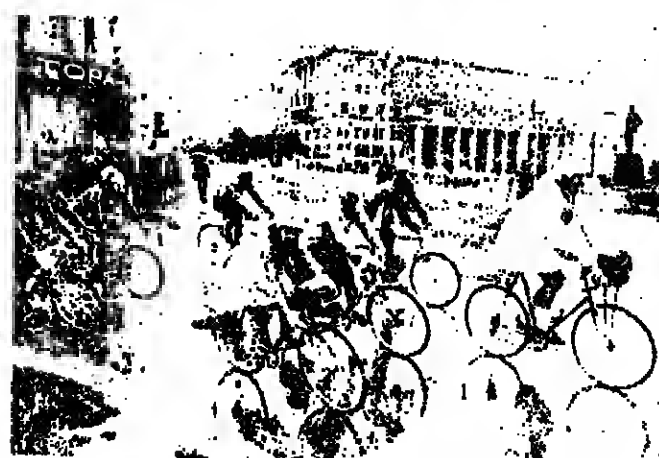
GAS FROM URENGOI

A major stretch of the export gas pipeline between Urengoi, Pomeroy and Uzhgorod has gone into service. It has begun to receive natural gas from deposits lying inside the Polish Circle. Under the original schedule, this 1,043 kilometre section of pipeline, which runs through the Tyumen Region, was to have been completed later, but it has already passed the strength and airtightness test.

The first and last pipelines tested in the Tyumen Region were divided by a gap of more than 200 days, or twice less than scheduled. The last work pace was achieved despite strong winds, lack of roads, winter frosts and protracted rain.

The gas pipeline has not yet gone into operation along its entire length, and so the Tyumen section has been temporarily connected to the existing grid of cross-country pipelines.

'BIKE FOR PEACE-83' ON ITS WAY



Bike for Peace-83 participants in the streets of Moscow.

Moscow to Washington "Bike for Peace-83", via Scandinavia has just completed its first hundred kilometres out of a total distance of 2,100 km. Cyclists from the USSR, Norway, the US, Finland and Sweden have started on a 100 km trek which will take them to Norway.

Shortly before setting out on 6th July from the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow, the 32 participants handed in an appeal to the UN and the peoples of the world, urging leading politicians from the great powers to do their duty in mankind in preventing a nuclear war. "We urge leaders of all nations, workers, men and young people to

share this responsibility with the great powers and we urge everyone in contribute to the struggle for the sake of the future of mankind," the appeal concludes.

Sport and peace run hand in hand, so emphasized the Peace Race winner Gennadiy Seidukhin from the USSR. Athletes the world over wish only to hear shots fired by starting pistols.

The first kilometres resembled very much the beginning of a Peace Race, what with the warm sun and the great powers in do their duty in mankind in preventing a nuclear war. "We urge leaders of all nations, workers, men and young people to

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Round the Soviet Union

SONOS BY THE GREAT ARMENIAN COMPOSER KOMITAS WERE RECENTLY HEARD AT THE CLOSING CONCERT OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN "KOMITAS MELODIES" FESTIVAL. A minor and professional groups, together with village ethnographic ensembles from across the republic, took part in the festival which was held in the old Akhpat Monastery.

THE SECOND MEETING BETWEEN SOVIET AND AMERICAN JOURNALISTS WAS HELD IN Leningrad. The round-table discussion of vital problems relating to bilateral understanding and to promoting business contacts was attended by journalists from Soviet national, republican and local papers, as well as by newspaper editors from the north-american states of America.

THE RESULTS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH INTO COMPLEX HUMAN EMOTIONS ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ORDER TO CREATE THE BEST POSSIBLE MICROCLIMATE FOR WORKING COLLECTIVES AT THE CHEZHSKY ENOLINGERO WORKS IN KHARKOV, IN THE UKRAINE, where a school for psychological regulation has been set up. Nerv managers will be trained in how best to deal with employees in complex production situations.

THE FIRST STATION ON A NEW METRO LINE IN TASHKENT, CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, HAS BEEN NAMED "PROSPEKT KOSMONAVTOV" (COSMONAUTS). Another three stations will be built along the six km line linking the city centre with the railway station.

AN AVIATION MUSEUM HAS BEEN OPENED IN KAUNAS, LITHUANIA. On view are unique souvenirs from the history of aviation in this Baltic republic.

CONSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN ON THE NEW MENDELEVY CHEMICALS MILL IN THE VOLOA AREA OF TATARIA. The mill will produce hundreds of thousands of tonnes of mineral fertilizers—ammonia, saltpetre, ammonia sulphate and other products.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ROBOTS RELIEVE US OF TOUGH JOBS

In a month alone, according to the latest statistics, the Soviet Union produced 700 industrial robots, writes PRAVDA. This year the country is to produce a total of 2,700 such robots, more than were produced last year. In 1976 and 1980, and a steep increase in their production is planned in future.

Robots are costly and complex and it is only recently that the economic effect of their use has started to exceed the cost of their development and maintenance as well as the training of service personnel. And yet their introduction into the national economy, the paper points out. The robot does not compete with man and does not deprive him of his job. The USSR is free of unemployment and robots are mainly used in industries where tough and harmful labour conditions prevail. They are utilized, for instance, to control the operation of nuclear reactors, in deep pits with big concentrations of gas, in mining production where dangerous and in monotonous, conveyor belt jobs, etc.

INTENSIVE EXPLORATION OF DESERT

The problems of town planning in deserts were discussed by the country's architects at a meeting in the town of Nizhny Novgorod 25 years ago in the Kyskykh TAY. The town architects were given an award of the International Union of Architects of the World for their improved environment of tomorrow. The town architects have closed in shops protecting the residents from the hot winds. The town takes its water from channels fed by the Zerkovsk and Amudarya rivers. It has lots of parks, alleys, fountains, and there are 35 squares

10,000 km across the Arctic



An Arctic expedition, sponsored by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" newspaper, has described new pages into the history of the exploration of the North. Six of its members have crossed the Arctic regions of this country, from the settlement of Uelen in the Chukotka area, to the east, to the city of Murmansk, in the west.

The young scientists—all of them from the city of Soviet Leningrad—covered more than ten thousand kilometres in eight months travelling by dog sledge, at latitude 180° along the Soviet Arctic coast.

For the first time in the history of Arctic travel, they did not break their journey during the Polar night in winter, nor were they deterred by severe frost or bad roads in spring. The expedition fulfilled the programme for scientific exploration devised by the USSR Academy of Sciences and other organizations. The programme included the following areas: medical biology, economics, and geophysics. A set of special Polar equipment was tested as well as new apparatuses devised by Ural specialists. In Murmansk, they were in



for a pleasant surprise: they were able to chat to the crew on board the Salyut-7 space station which is now orbiting the Earth.

On behalf of the station's crew, Cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov congratulated the members of the Arctic expedition on the successful accomplishment of their journey.

In the photo: members of the expedition in Murmansk (left to right): photographer and cameraman Yuri Borisikhin, navigator Pavel Smolov, dog driver Pavel Ardayev, expedition leader Sergei Solovoyev, redoubtable Vladimir Karpov, and doctor Vladimir Ryba.

East Siberian coal for future power industry

A new rotor excavator, tracing 5,000 cu m of earth an hour, has been put to work in the Kansk-Achinsk coal field in Eastern Siberia. The pit operates has been designed to extract between 50 and 60 million tonnes of coal a year. The coal field has extensive reserves which will make it possible to mine up to 1,000 million tonnes of coal a year for at least a century. There are other coal fields as big as this in the world. Besides, it is cheap to extract, it is easy to transport, and it is close to the face. All this necessitates a considerable rate of development.

Coal extracted at Kansk only one drawback—it is too little. It is therefore unprofitable to transport to the locations of the coal consumers in the country. This difficulty has been solved by engineers who have developed a powerful electric station under construction at the field. The coal will be transported to the spot and the electricity transmitted to remote locations. East Siberian coal finds another important application when a process is devised for converting it into synthetic petrol.

PIPELINE JOINS OIL FIELDS

The gas pipeline which has been commissioned at Linsk oil and gas complex has been designed so as to prevent the loss of casing head gas. The Linsk oil field is the Komi Autonomous Republic's largest in comparison to the republic's, only 40 km from the town of Uzhmorsk. It is very important that it be joined to the main gas pipeline. It is intended to have several fields added to it.

The Komi oil works will supply customers with tens of thousands of cubic metres of gas annually.

In Russia, books in this country were published in twenty languages. In 1934, delegates attending the 1st Congress of the Soviet Writers represented national literatures in 52 languages. In a resolution adopted by the Fifth Writers Congress in 1971, it was noted that Soviet literature now appears in 75 languages. Ten years later, at the next Congress, 77 literatures were registered and today their number has risen to 78.

WORK GOES AHEAD FOR THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR

With the end of the school year in Soviet secondary schools 44,000,000 schoolchildren have gone off for their summer vacation, and preparations are already afoot for the next year starting on September 1, UCHTEL'SKAYA GAZETA points out.

The focus is on building more schools. Last year, for instance, schools with places for 800,000 pupils were built, half of them in the countryside, and more schools to accommodate nearly 800,000 children will be built this year. There are now nearly 128,000 school buildings in this country, the paper states.

Radical publishers are also hard at work this summer. For instance, by the beginning of the previous school year, "Nechel'skoye Gaze" notes, they had put out 1,417 textbooks in total editions of over 228,000,000 copies (significantly, instruction in Soviet national schools is in many languages).

Places to visit



Gagra—Black Sea resort

The Caucasus Mountains, covered with the forests of Colchis, tower above the bay and shield the resort of Gagra against the north wind, leaving the narrow coastal strip to the humid south breeze.

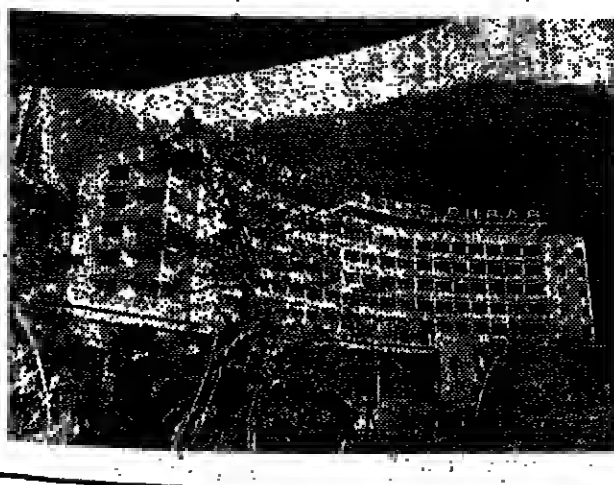
Here, as the poet Yulichev said, there is a certain "surplus of life". Palm-trees break through the pavement, and eucalyptuses grow one metro-long branches in a year.

Rare subtropical plants from all over the world—Australia, South America, New Zealand, Japan, the Mediterranean, and the Caucasus—have been collected here.

The bathing season in Gagra lasts from May till October. It starts when the magnolias begin to blossom and ends in the autumn when the orange and palm trees bear fruit.

The resort streets of which lie in terraces above the sea, contain many good examples of old and new architecture, buildings decorated with fountains, statues, mosaics and coloured tiles.

One of the most interesting monuments in the town is a basilica dating back to the Christian era and surrounded by an old fortress. In the museum of mountaineers' old weapons which has been set up to the vaults of the basilica, visitors can learn about the history and development of armaments in Abkhazia. Also to be seen are the primitive weapons of tribal times, as well as those of the Bronze Age and examples of Colchian, Roman, Byzantine and Arab arms.



OF INTEREST

Unusual collection

An unusual collection of more than a hundred bricks has been made in a Soviet child's club called "The Crimson Sail" in order to restore the history of brick-making in the city.

The collection has 260-year-old bricks—the same age as this city in the Urals—heat-

resistant bricks for making furnaces, and an 1890 brick marked with a cross.

The club corresponds to other brick collectors, one of whom sent eight bricks which, when hit, produce different sounds. They have been very appropriately called "singing bricks". The club has its own figured and inscribed cast-iron bricks, hand-worked Kozl works, items of decorative wrought iron, and, certainly, specimens of current products.

RESERVES NEAR MOSCOW

Thirty kilometres north of Moscow land reclamation workers are busy doing unusual work. They are building a swamp. Ornithologists believe that it will become a favourite nesting place for birds.

This is just one of the decisions taken by the Moscow Region Soviet of People's Deputies, creating a 10-thousand-hectare natural park, near Mytishchi and Kalingrad. The work is being supervised by Biology Faculty students from Moscow State University.

Moscow Region's 41.8 thousand square kilometres of forest

land, fields and meadows consist of beautiful hick groves, pine forests, oak woods and asp copes.

Animal life consists of elk, beaver, roe, martens, ermines and otters. The region has two thousand small rivers feeding the Moskva, Kiyayma, Oka, and the upper Volga rivers. There are also picturesque lakes including beautiful Senzh.

Twelve areas have been identified by the University and forestry institute students as having biological, historical and aesthetic value.

Science and technology

ALL ABOUT METEORITES

The first ever comprehensive catalogue of meteorites which fell on Earth is being compiled in the Soviet Union.

Scientists are now planning great hopes on the study of meteorite substance which cannot be found on Earth. 185 meteorites have been found and kept in the Soviet Union; other countries have also collected them. In order to assemble a clear classification of the scattered knowledge about meteorites the Voenadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry (USSR Academy of Sciences) decided to compile this catalogue.

The catalogue, says Yevgeny Krinov, D.Sc. (Mineralogy) and Chairman of the Committee on Meteorites, will tell the whole story of each meteorite: where it fell and when, its chemical, mineralogical and isotope composition, structure, age and other data. The catalogue will run to several volumes and include photographs of the general appearance and fine structure of meteorites magnified several times. The basic catalogue may help solve one major problem—from which part of the outer space the mysterious places of matter have come to this planet.

X-RAY FOR THE EARTH

Present methods for "sound-ing" and "feeling" the Earth, such as ultrasounds and studying seismic waves, only tell us about the superficial layer of the Earth's rock which is only a few kilometres thick. The world's deepest mine in the Kola Peninsula (northern Soviet Union) is eleven kilometres deep. This is not very much compared to the distance of six thousand four hundred kilometres between the surface and the centre of the Earth. Also in order to accurately predict earthquakes, for instance, we need information about how the complex reactions involving the movement of substances are distributed at depths greater than that of the Kola well.

In the future, this information could be obtained by examining the Earth using neutrino rays. This method of studying the Earth's depths has been suggested by physicists working in

BLOOD-CLEANER

Soviet researchers and engineers have built a multipurpose apparatus, the UAG-01, for cleansing the blood by hemodialysis. It relieves blood lymph and the cerebrospinal fluid of toxic substances. Designed at the All-Union medical technology research institute, the UAG-01 is now produced serially and has been patented in a number of industrially developed countries.

OXVIZOR IN LIVER

A. Archakov, D.Sc. (Biology), from the 2nd Moscow Medical Institute, has successfully concluded his studies into the oxydizing-reduction processes taking place in microcosms, line formations in the liver cells. He discovered that the basic role in microcosmic activity is played by the terminal cytochrome demethylation of substances. Complex reactions involving the movement of substances have been researched, including those making harmless the alcohol compounds which penetrate the organism from outside. The scientist's discovery should make it possible to create new efficient drugs with minimal side effects.

THE USSR POPULATION

The population of the USSR has topped the 271 million mark according to a statistical reference book put out by the Politbureau's Literature Publishing in Moscow. This shows an increase of 8.8 million, or 3.3 per cent, since the 1979 census.

The population of the USSR has risen by 108 million during the 65 years of Soviet power. These figures would have been even more impressive if it were not for the harsh consequences of the Civil War and Foreign Intervention (1918-1920), and, particularly, "World War II" which claimed more than 20 million Soviet lives—disrupting the sex-age population

structure. The pre-war population level was not restored until ten years after the victory over the Nazis. World War II still has a negative effect on population development.

Even so, the population growth in the USSR is still higher than in many capitalist countries, e.g. Britain, France, West Germany, Sweden, and Italy. The increase in population is particularly high in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. It is also quickly increasing in Siberia and the Far East where large power and industrial complexes are being set up.

VIEWPOINT

Housing Code: ADDITIONAL GUARANTEES OF ADEQUATE HOUSING

Alexander GUBER

The first day of next year will see the coming into effect of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation which has just been adopted by a session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. Similar codes have been passed by Supreme legislative assemblies in the other constituent republics.

The codes clearly define the mutual rights and duties of Soviet citizens and government establishments.

They not only reinforce previously legal standards that have shown their efficacy, they also include a number of new major provisions:

● provision of a just distribution of housing under public control and on the recommendations of work collectives;

● increases to the minimum floor space available to each family;

● provision of a self-contained flat to each family;

● assignment of flats to special categories of people entitled to priority housing, for instance, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labour, the families of soldiers who perished in battle, families with many children, people who have a conscientious and lengthy record of employment, and certain other groups of citizens.

The new housing codes of the constituent republics represent a practical formulation of the relevant articles of the USSR Constitution and provide guidelines for the Foundations of USSR Housing Legislation.

The reader will recall that the USSR Constitution guarantees all Soviet citizens the right to housing. The meaning of this Constitutional article is crystal clear. The state undertakes a number of responsibilities to realise this to Soviet citizens:

● to provide every Soviet family with a self-contained flat within a short period of time, as is feasible economically, these flats conforming to proper standards;

● to ensure there is no backlog to the pace of housing construction, with an average two million flats having been built a year since 1956;

● maintenance of a just and equitable procedure for the distribution of housing;

● to maintain the low rents which have remained unchanged since 1928;

● to ensure constant improvement in the quality of housing to be achieved through increasing the sums of money spent on housing construction.

The right to adequate housing was made constitutional nearly six years ago. Since then, every fifth Soviet family has moved into a new flat.

A family living in a self-contained flat with all modern conveniences was a fairly rare phenomenon some twenty-five years ago. Today, such accommodation is enjoyed by four out of every five families. By the end of the current decade, nearly 100 per cent of all Soviet citizens will have self-contained flats.

This country has never had, nor will it ever have empty flats, of which there are many in the West, although housing construction there is undertaken on a much smaller scale, and there are many families which are in need of better housing. It seems to me that our approach to housing is a just one.



SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



Festival meetings (left to right): actors Nikolai Kryukov (USSR), Bianca Biongio (Brazil), Oleg Yankovsky (USSR), Lyudmila Churina (USSR) and Sessara Javellini (Italy), film director and member of the full-length film jury. Outside the Rossia Hotel where the festival participants stay.

MNI AT MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Göran Björkental, Director of the Göteborg Film Festival, Sweden

This is the second time that I have taken part in the Moscow Film Festival. As before, I am delighted by the friendliness with which we have been met here. There are meetings, film shows and, I hope, many pleasant surprises in store for us. I have in mind the new films by Soviet directors which I will be selecting for the Göteborg Film Festival. Soviet films are popular in Sweden. Compared with your festival, ours is a newcomer to the screen. Five years ago, we showed the Soviet film, "Qua viva Matco!"

Professor Kan Hsueh-Wel, head of the Chinese People's Republic delegation

by Eleonora and Alexandrov, as a token of our respect for the masters of Russian and Soviet cinema.

At the 1983 and 84 Moscow Film Festival I met many Soviet people, not only film directors and actors, but also industrial workers. I have very pleasant memories of these meetings, and look forward today to new encounters. I know many of the leading Soviet film directors, and talking to them is always a source of great joy. The main feature of the film festival in Moscow is the free exchange of opinions and ideas.

This attracts major film directors from many countries, who always have a lot to talk each other.

Fernando Somarriba, film director, Nicaragua

Not long ago young film directors in my country were war correspondents. In the last days of the struggle against the Somoza regime, they gave up their guns and took up cine cameras to make films about the national heroes, combatants of the Sandinista front. Today, their films are about peaceful life, but they also sound notes of alarm because this peace can be disturbed. This is the subject of our non-competition film entry, "Alcino and the Condor". The topics it raises are very close to all Latin American countries.

Joan Harvey, actress, film director and public figure, the United States of America

Today, no one in the world can remain aloof from the struggle for peace. More and more ordinary Americans are protesting against the Reagan policies which could prove fatal to us all. I believed it to be my duty to expose these policies. I spent eighteen months collecting information and meeting different people — former leaders and workers. The result is my film, "America — From Hitler to MX" which is being presented at the festival. It exposes the major corporations interested in the continuation of the arms race.

This is an anti-war film. I want your children and mine to grow up on a planet free from the danger of nuclear disaster.

Milena AMAROVA, Natalya DAVYDOVA

Yugoslav art in Moscow

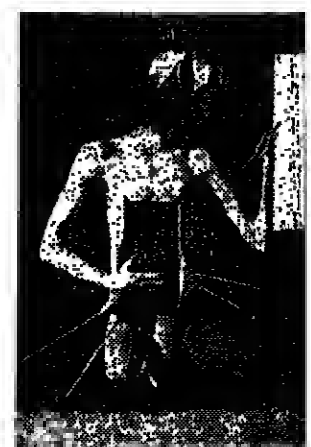
An exhibition of Yugoslav art is now to be seen at the Cosmos Artists Club on the Kryukov Embankment.

The relatively short period spanned by the show — from 1950 till 1983 — was an extremely prolific time for the development of Yugoslav art, with great variety of new trends in forms, and many interesting ideas of various schools came to the fore.

On display at the exhibition are works by artists gravitating towards simple subjects, expressionism, as well as those following the traditions of Yugoslav primitive art rooted in the world of peasants from Croatian villages.

Sackcloth, sheet-iron and rope are among the materials used. Sometimes these materials are utilized not only as a means but also as a source for creativity.

Some of the artists have a very interesting approach to their national history with folklore, myths and legends occupying a major place in their art.



Milena AMAROVA, Natalya DAVYDOVA



200 FIRMS ON THE MARKET

Two hundred firms from ninety countries have said they will take part in the Film Market. This is the first time that foreign film firms and organizations are represented so widely in this country, said the Market's Director Oleg Rudnev speaking at the inauguration ceremony. Any festival is not only a festive occasion, but also a place where we meet and get to know each other and where mutual trust is born. I think that our work will be fruitful. We set aside ten cinemas, both big and small, for use by firms who can take advantage

of our videoboxes, as well as of commercial offices, and put in any type of advertisement of their products at the International Trade Centre.

Oleg Rudnev has asked our newspaper to inform the guests of the Cinema Market that requests for viewing facilities are received every morning before 11 o'clock. Further information can be obtained from the office of the services for the Soviet and foreign showings, Room 546, Mezhdunarodnyye-2 hotel, the International Trade Centre. Tel. 253-14-84.

BUSINESSMEN SPEAK

Of all film festivals the Moscow one is my favourite and most cherished, said John J. Kepleto, president of the International Film Exchange Corporation (IFEX). The commercial aspect is important but still more important is the humanistic aspect of the festival. I wholeheartedly support it.

My partner Jerry Rappoport and I brought 18 films, and in general our business relations with Russian colleagues go back 20 years.

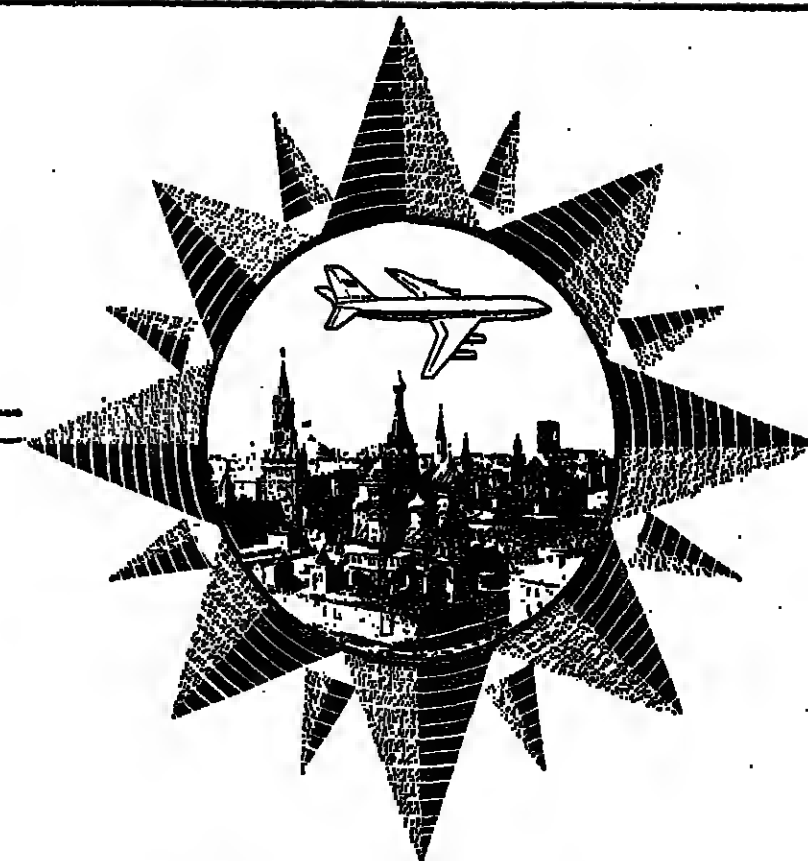
We have offered the USSR State Committee for Cinematography to expand contacts with them.

The Americans know little of your culture, including your cinema, and even the American press has to admit that the work of the IFEX Corporation opens up, in some degree, the Soviet Union to my compatriots.

Edmund Allison (Australia): I will be interested in Soviet films



John Kepleto (left) and Gerald J. Rappoport. Photo by Andrei Knyozov



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offered for sale. Nearly every year I organize Soviet Film Weeks in Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra. For the 12th time next March Australians will learn about the latest gains made by the Soviet cinema, specifically films by Nikita Mikhalkov, Eldar Ryazanov and Gleb Panfilov.

One of our TV channels runs foreign films, among them over 30 Soviet films shown in the past two years alone. At this film forum I will have to select films for the television, too.

GROWING TRADE BETWEEN USSR AND HOLLAND

In Moscow, the Joint Soviet-Dutch Commission on Cooperation in Economic, Industrial and Technological areas has recently ended its meetings.

The Commission has examined a wide range of issues involved in the state of and prospects for the development of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The existing links have been given positive assessment. It has been noted that in 1982, the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands grew by 28 per cent to stand at about 1.9 thousand million roubles.

The session has examined in detail the activities of the working groups. It has discussed possible Soviet-Dutch cooperation in the development of the agro-industrial complex in the country.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session.

Soviet power engineering for India

Successfully developing now is Soviet-Indian scientific and technological cooperation in power engineering, including advanced areas like electricity generation using magnetic hydrodynamic (MHD) generators (the efficiency of MHD generators is some 25 per cent higher than that of conventional generators). Preparation is nearing completion in the south Indian town of Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu state for the launching of India's first ever power station using this method. Its construction is done by the Indian Bhabha nuclear research centre and the state-run electric engineering corporation with Soviet technical assistance.

The Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow is the pioneer in the development and design of MHD generators. The Indian specialists got interested in the research being done there since the 70s.

In August 1981 a protocol was signed on cooperation in building MHD generators and a programme compiled for joint research in 1982. In February of last year a delegation of Soviet scientists was in India and held talks on the construction, with Soviet technical aid, of the first yet Indian power station using MHD generators.

A feature of the Tiruchirappalli station is that it will use low-grade coal, which is plentiful in India, especially in its southern areas.

EFFICIENCY OF DIRECT LINKS

They guide changes in the demineralization technology and studied petrol and diesel fuel production at the Soviet Potosi automatic stations. A transfer pipeline structure connecting the oven to the vacuum column was erected with the help of Czechoslovak engineers at Kremenchuk. This has resulted in increased output of products for manufacturing lubricating oils. The Bratislava engineers have also done a lot of the Soviet plant to improve the paraffin purification of oils, and have helped in the manufacture of high-quality hard asphalt.

PROFILES

ROLAN BYKOV

Who and what is Rolan Bykov? He is a talented director and scriptwriter. He can act any type of role, tragedy or comedy. He generates ideas and has a fiery wit and imagination. He is very active, charming and interesting. He is all these. It would be easy to write an article just about his qualities. But it still would not fully explain what the two words "Rolan Bykov" stand for. He has become a household name, being associated with brilliance, tremendous talent, inexhaustibility and, sometimes, unpredictability.

Rolan Bykov has the same qualities as his film, "Onchik-hur-lu-66". Not just because he wrote the script, directed and acted in it. The reason is that the film combined circus, opera, theatre, carnival, ballet, the eccentric items, lyrical features, humour, pantomime, variety, and so on. It was, using Bykov's own words, a feast of a film based on the principle that the more there is on the table, the more there is to eat; he arranged a merry mixture of colours in show the victory of good over evil in both adults and children. It was also in honour of Bykov-Baranov's debut over the evil in himself which turned



out to be ridiculous, stupid, and banal rather than terrifying. But the above far from exhausts Bykov's various talents. Where then shall we place his sordid and tragic Akaki Akakis-vich from Gogol's "Overcoat" (filmed by Alexei Balaev) representing a classical portrait of "the small man" in 19th-century Russian literature? Where shall we put the pure souls of our contemporaries from the films, "Hello, He's Me", "It's the Hell—Open the Door", and "The Dear Season"? What niche can we find for the moon-trotter from the film, "Summon the Fire on Ourselves", the Jew from "Andrei Rublev" and the many other characters brought alive by just one person — Rolan Bykov?

I have not said anything yet about Bykov's past as director of a children's theatre, chief director of an adult theatre, chief director of a student theatre at Moscow University, or about

his interesting TV programme, "Argument Club" which he devised for senior schoolchildren. Or about the television production based on Gogol's "Nostradamus", a story he loves very much. Or, finally, about his greatest passion—the children's cinema — to which he devotes that tremendous zeal. Or about "The Scarecrow" which he is now filming. Or about his profession and amazing diligence. In short there is a lot one can say about Bykov. To have a complete picture of this remarkable man, you should see all 150 of his film, theatre and TV roles. Familiarize yourself with the productions he has directed and study the mountain of literature written about him. To try and give an outline of his work in just of one and a half pages is a task which looks very difficult, if not hopeless.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

WHAT'S ON?

July 12-15

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 13—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 14—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 15—Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera), 16—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 17—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 18—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 19—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 20—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 21—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 22—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 23—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 24—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 25—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 26—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 27—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 28—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 29—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 30—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 31—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 32—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 33—Pushkin, "The Gypsy Princess" (ballet), 34—Pushkin, "The Gypsy 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